

## Fahd decorates mediators

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd Monday awarded decorations to two Saudi Arabian peace envoys who helped to arrange the Lebanon ceasefire. Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan, a nephew of the king and Saudi Arabia's ambassador-designate to Washington, received the Sash of King Abdullaziz Second Class, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. Lebanese-born businessman Rafiq Hariri received a high-level. Hariri, whose wife is a sister of King Fahd's wife and who holds a Saudi passport, acted as a coordinator in the tortuous negotiations that led up to the ceasefire announced Sunday night.



# JordanTimes

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times جريدة مستقلة عربية سياسية نشرت عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Volume 8 Number 2372

AMMAN, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1983 — DHUL HIJJAH 20, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## PLO seeks better treatment of PoWs

DAMASCUS (Petra) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has urged treatment on equal footing for Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails after Israeli PLO prisoners have been granted the right to visits by the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC). The Qatari News Agency quoted a PLO official in Damascus as saying that negotiations for war prisoners' exchange has been conducted under ICRC auspices, and that considerable steps have been achieved by ICRC for release of Palestinian prisoners. Any delay in such a release is a result of Israel's procrastination, and its persistent attempts at denying the presence of some Palestinian prisoners in its jail, the official said.

## Israel bans Nablus residents to cross to East Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities have prohibited the Arab citizens of the occupied city of Nablus from departing to the East Bank as of Monday Sept. 26 until further notice, Radio Israel reported Monday. The radio said the curfew which was imposed on Balatah Camp in Jenin near Nablus two months ago has been lifted while ban on travel for youths below 40 years of age is still effective. The new measure is one in a series of Israeli repressive measures against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories.

## French contingent gets new general

PARIS (R) — A new general took command of France's 2,000-strong contingent in the Multinational Force in Lebanon Monday. The Defence Ministry said, the new commander, General Francois Cann, was one of the first French officers sent to head a United Nations Force (UNIFIL) in Lebanon in 1978. He replaces General Jean-Claude Coulomb. Gen. Coulomb, who went to Beirut on June 1, will return to his command in the foreign legion.

## Assad pledges support to Lebanon

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Monday pledged that Syria would continue efforts to consolidate national unity in Lebanon. Syrian television reported that Mr. Assad's pledge was made in a telephone conversation with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The U.N. official called Mr. Assad to congratulate him on the success of Syrian and Saudi Arabian efforts to call a ceasefire in Lebanon, according to the TV report.

## Kaddoumi meets Marchais

PARIS (R) — The chief foreign affairs spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Farouk Kaddoumi, held talks with French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais Monday during a brief stopover in Paris on his way to the United Nations General Assembly. A PLO spokesman in Paris was unable to disclose what the two men talked about but said there were no plans for Mr. Kaddoumi to meet French government officials.

## INSIDE

- Lebanon's ceasefire still fragile, page 2
- NCC amends medical association law, page 3
- Soup and falafel, to go, by Ramu G. Khouri, page 4
- Boy 'genius' growing up, page 5
- Lendl beats McEnroe, page 6
- IMF reaches agreement on controversial plan, page 7
- Manila forces await further trouble, page 8

# All quiet on Lebanese front

BEIRUT (R) — A ceasefire billed as the first step towards reconciling Lebanon's warring factions took hold virtually everywhere in the battle areas Monday after weeks of strife during which hundreds of people died and tens of thousands were driven from their homes.

Hours after the truce came into effect at six a.m. (1400 GMT), Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan offered his resignation to President Amine Gemayel to pave the way for a government of national unity.

But Mr. Gemayel asked Mr. Wazzan and his cabinet of technocrats to stay on with full powers "until our new course becomes clear."

On Monday night state-run Beirut Radio reported some incidents, including the killing of a Lebanese army soldier by a sniper in the Kaifoun area, close to the strategic hilltop town of Souk Al Gharb.

Army positions also came under rifle and rocket-propelled grenade fire at Oabr Shmoun, about seven kilometres along the ridge from Souk Al Gharb, the radio said. The army did not return the fire, it added.

The ceasefire agreement, announced Sunday night in Beirut and Damascus, called for the arrangements to be monitored by neutral observers.

Lebanese Presidential Palace sources said Monday night the

is on accepting the resignation while he looked into the possibility of forming a government of national unity.

By late afternoon, the ceasefire appeared to be holding on all of Lebanon's battle fronts, and the Lebanese army reported only isolated incidents of sniper fire and attempts by gunmen to infiltrate towards its lines.

Some 900 people are estimated to have died in the fighting, which security forces and the warring factions said was marked by sectarian killings and furious artillery barrages on civilian areas.

No confirmed total is available due to the collapse of central authority in Lebanon and the difficulty of reaching the rugged Lebanese mountains where most of the fighting took place.

Relief agencies say 150,000 people fled their homes from the fighting, many of them to the relative safety of Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

The main focus of the fighting was in the outskirts of Beirut where the Lebanese army battled against repeated assaults from Syrian-backed, mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen.

News of the impending ceasefire Sunday night sparked a fierce final round of rocket and artillery exchanges which tailed off just before dawn. Only occasional shells were reported falling for a few minutes after the six a.m. deadline.

(Continued on page 3)

## Junblatt calls for cancellation of covenant

KUWAIT (R) — Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt called in an interview published here Monday for the cancellation of the 1943 National Convention defining Lebanon's government structure.

He told the Arabic-language newspaper Al Ra'i Al Am a new formula should be drawn up giving no privileges to any community at the expense of another.

The covenant was an understanding between Lebanese leaders giving the presidency and army command to Maronite Christians, the premiership to a Sunni-Muslim and the post of parliament speaker to a Shi'ite Muslim.

In the interview, apparently given before a Lebanese ceasefire agreement was announced Sunday night, Mr. Junblatt also called for the resignation of army commander Major-General Ibrahim Tannous over a massacre at the Kfar Marta which he said had been committed by Falangist

militias.

Mr. Junblatt said this was a basic demand of the National Salvation Front, which he leads along with ex-President Suleiman Frangieh and former Prime Minister Rashid Karame. Mr. Junblatt also criticised both the United States and France, saying the 3,000-strong Multinational Force had deviated from its mission.

Accusing the Americans of bias, he said: "This is why we have called on the United States to stop their attacks against our positions. They are not a deterrent force. They are supposedly a peace force."

The two sides agreed to strengthen bilateral relations and expressed readiness to exchange delegations for exploring fields of cooperation between the two countries. The two sides expressed approval of extending the standing civil aviation agreement between the two countries to become of a permanent status.

The Jordanian-Thai talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Jordan's ambassador to Thailand. On the Thai side, the talks were attended by the deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, the ministers of interior and trade, and a number of senior Thai officials.

Later in the afternoon, the King laid a wreath on the memorial monument in the Thai capital, Bangkok, and in the evening Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor were the guests of honour in a dinner given by the Thai prime minister. The dinner was attended by members of the Jordanian delegation and senior Thai officials.

Public opinion appeared to favour an alliance to deal with Israel's political, economic and military problems but politicians said there was little chance the explanatory talk would succeed.

An opinion poll by the independent Pori Institute published in Monday's Haaretz newspaper said 72 per cent of 1,200 adults sampled wanted a unity government. 18 per cent were undecided.

Mr. Peres said he would demand a stop to most Jewish settlement in the West Bank and a quick end to Israel's military presence in Lebanon as conditions for joining a coalition.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a Labour member of parliament, said: "I see little chance (for the talks) but I believe we must, for the country, for the people and the future of the Labour Party, explore even the slightest possibility."

Small leftist parties allied to Labour said they are set against any ties with the Likud and are threatening to break the alliance if Labour joins the coalition.

The U.S. leader said any reduction in new American missiles scheduled for deployment in Western Europe later this year would more time to study the U.S. spe-

cialty.

Mr. Reagan said the United States still insisted that both sides accept the same worldwide ceiling on their intermediate range arsenals but pledged that under his new proposals the full U.S. alliance would not be deployed in Europe.

He said the United States had also acceded to Moscow's request to limit bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

The U.S. leader said any reduction in new American missiles scheduled for deployment in Western Europe later this year would

(Continued on page 3)

## Arafat seeks to stop Syrian action

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat has alerted Arab leaders to the position of 1,000 PLO troops in Lebanon surrounded by Syrians, the Palestinian News Agency WAFA said Monday.

Mr. Arafat is having intensive contacts with the heads of state of Arab countries including Saudi Arabia, Algeria and South Yemen, to stop the situation from

deteriorating, it said.

The pro-Arafat troops were

ordered by Syria to leave the positions they held in Lebanon's central Bekaa Valley following a clash with Syrian troops last Wednesday during which one Syrian soldier was killed, WAFA said.

Some 6,000 Fatah commandos are believed to be in the Bekaa, but many are loyal to Abu Musa and Abi Saleh, the pro-Syrian commanders who mutinied ago-

inst Mr. Arafat's leadership last May.

Mr. Arafat was himself expelled

from Syria and banned from

Syrian-held parts of Lebanon in

June after accusing Damascus of supporting the rebels.

WAFA said the decision to encircle the 1,000 pro-Arafat troops was one of the conditions for the ceasefire agreement just signed in Lebanon.

## Mubarak blames Israel for bloodshed in Lebanon

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Monday that Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year was largely responsible for the outbreak of factional fighting.

He told an International Law conference shortly before leaving for Paris and Washington: "The bloody developments in Lebanon were a consequence of the Israeli

invasion (in June last year)."

"Violence breeds violence and

occupation creates a vicious chain

of destruction and blood letting. It

changes disputes to bitter conflicts

and blind hatred," he told the conference at its opening session.

The conference, attended by

representatives from 26 countries,

including the U.S., Britain, the

Soviet Union, France and China,

under the slogan of "peace through law," will discuss human

rights and other international

legal issues.

Setting the keynote for his talk

with French President Mitterrand

and President Reagan, Mr. Mubarak said the conference must support the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people to have a homeland of their

own.

He said both the Palestinians

and Israelis must co-exist peace-

fully through mutual respect

and express its views on Israel's settle-

ments policy.

Egypt Monday welcomed the

ceasefire in Lebanon and hoped it

would be followed by other moves to restore peace there.

## Reagan makes new missile proposals

UNITED NATIONS (R) — President Reagan Monday unveiled new U.S. proposals aimed at breaking the deadlock over nuclear missiles in Europe and told the Soviet Union: "The door to an agreement is open."

But Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who had attended every previous such session since 1975, was not in the hall of the United Nations General Assembly to hear the American leader's call for a pact to stabilise forces at lower levels.

He said Washington would accept "any equitable, verifiable agreement that stabilises forces at lower levels than currently exist" and challenged the Soviet Union to agree.

He told a packed assembly hall: "The door to an agreement is open. It is time for the Soviet

Union to walk through it."

The official Soviet press has al-

ways reacted negatively to the new

U.S. position, put forward in Gen-

eva last week.

Oleg Troyanovsky, Moscow's

chief delegate to the U.N. and

Anatoly Dobrynin, its ambas-

sador in Washington, sat impas-

sively through Reagan's address

and did not join in the applause.

Mr. Troyanovsky told reporters

later that the Soviet Union was

postponing its scheduled speech

Tuesday to the assembly to next

Tuesday. There was some spec-

ulation that Moscow might want

more time to study the U.S. spe-

cialty.

Mr. Reagan said the United

States still insisted that both sides

accept the same worldwide ceiling

on their intermediate range arse-

naels but pledged that under his

new proposals the full U.S. alli-

ment would not be deployed in

Europe.

He said the United States had

also acceded to Moscow's request

to limit bombers capable of car-

rying nuclear weapons.

The U.S. leader said any reduc-

tion in new American missiles

scheduled for deployment in West-

ern Europe later this year would

# MIDDLE EAST

## Lebanon's ceasefire still fragile

**BEIRUT (R)** — The gathering of Lebanese politicians proposed ceasefire agreement between the government and pro-Syrian leftist forces is only the latest of many attempts to reconcile the country's warring factions.

Since the start of the 1975-76 civil war Lebanese warlords have met in at least two short-lived reconciliation committees and have put their views to countless meetings of the Arab League and its now-defunct "follow-up committee".

The attempts have produced many ambitious resolutions but in every case so far they have either foundered on disputes over priorities or lost their relevance in the light of changes on the field of battle.

The right-wing factions have typically insisted that security must come before political reforms, while their leftist opponents have argued that only reform can ensure permanent peace.

A 20-man "national committee for dialogue" set up in Sept. 1975 ran into exactly this problem. It did arrange a series of ceasefires but these were quickly broken and the militias soon reverted to full-scale warfare.

An Arab League conference at the mountain town of Beiteddine in 1978 ended weeks of fighting between the mainly Syrian Arab deterrent force and the right-wing Falangist militias, but this truce too was extremely fragile.

After a particularly serious bout of fighting in 1979, the league revived its "follow-up committee", which first met after the civil war, with a mandate to pursue "national entente" between the Lebanese factions.

It met at ministerial level six times before the Gulf members, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, apparently decided there was little to be gained from further meetings.

After the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year then-President Elias Sarkis summoned a seven-man national salvation committee in a bid to unite the country.

But leftist Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt walked out 11 days later, saying the committee was a sham.

In the latest round of fighting, between the Lebanese army and Mr. Junblatt's Syrian-backed PSP militias, the main bone of contention has been the role of the army in the Shouf mountains southeast of Beirut.

### Militias' formidable challenge to army

President Amin Gemayel asserted his constitutional right to deploy the army throughout Lebanon, while Mr. Junblatt and his leftist allies refused to let the army in until they won a greater say in government.

The ceasefire agreed Sunday by no means resolves the dispute but merely leaves it to the new reconciliation committee to frame a political order acceptable to Mr. Junblatt and his allies in the pro-Syrian National Salvation Front.

Although the PSP militias failed to dislodge the army from its positions in the strategic mountain town of Souk Al Gharb, the focus of the fighting, Mr. Junblatt can claim a victory in forcing the government to the negotiating table without losing his military independence.

The government can congratulate itself on having fended off with significant help from American forces, what it said was a Syrian-Palestinian offensive aimed at Beirut itself.

But the danger remains, as so often in Lebanon, that deadlocks at the negotiating table will spark off fresh fighting along the ceasefire lines.

Mr. Junblatt said in Damascus Monday the truce would be fragile if the government was not prepared to make political concessions towards what he called a democratic Lebanon.

He is on record as calling for the abrogation of Lebanon's 1943 national pact, under which executive positions and parliamentary seats are shared out between the country's nine religious sects.

Many Muslim politicians say they are under-represented and leftists favour a full secularisation of the system.

Right-wing Christians, especially the Maronites who hold the presidency, have balked at radical changes, though few have ventured to rule out any adjustments.

The new committee contains almost all the political hierarchy of Lebanon, including many survivors from the first independent government of 1941.

The average age of the 11 named members is 63 and seven of them are over 61.

The exceptions are Walid Junblatt, son of the assassinated Druze leader Kamal Junblatt, President Amin Gemayel, whose father Pierre, founder of the Falangist Party, also sits on the committee, and Amal leader Nabih Berri, the only true newcomer to the political scene.



**FALANGIST HEADQUARTERS IN RUINS:** Scene of Falangist right-wing headquarters in town of Mriege in southern Beirut on Monday.

Sunday, Shi'ite Muslim militiamen moved into the town on Monday.

## Major Freij raps Lebanon massacres

**BETHLEHEM** Occupied West Bank (R) — The mayor of Bethlehem, Elias Freij, has appealed to the Arab World to issue a unanimous condemnation of what he called continuing massacres in Lebanon.

Mr. Freij, one of the most influential Arab leaders in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, told Reuters in an interview that the sectarian killings were staining the image of Arabs throughout the world and were damaging the Palestinian cause.

"What I demand is that the massacres should be stopped and this should be the concern of the world, especially of the Arab governments," he said.

"They should unanimously condemn the massacres by whoever commits them. A unified call

could be effective, but even if it were not, it should be done."

"Or are they just going to say the last epitaph before Lebanon is destroyed?"

Mr. Freij said the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza had been saddened by the civil strife in Lebanon and were united in condemning it.

"It is damaging for the Palestinian cause as a whole," he said. "When people in Europe see the Lebanese killing each other in this savage way why would they support the Arabs?"

"They will sympathise with the Jews and will increase their support for Israel and that will bear on what happens in the West Bank," he added.

The mayor said it was against

the teachings of Islam and of Christianity for neighbour to kill neighbour.

Mr. Freij said he was pessimistic over the future of Lebanon. "It will go on like this for years. The intensity may scale down but the fighting will continue and blood will continue to be spilled," he said.

Mr. Freij strongly criticised U.S. actions in Lebanon. He said Washington had ignored Syria while arranging for a withdrawal of foreign forces, and had then presented Damascus with a fait accompli in the shape of a deal between Israel and the Lebanese government.

"As long as America tailors its policies to fit Israeli aims and policies it loses its credibility and objectivity," he said.

## Pakistani opposition leader arrested

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — Abdul Wali Khan, a leader of an opposition party campaigning against Pakistan's martial law administration, arrived Monday from London and was immediately arrested.

Mr. Wali Khan, whose wife and aged father already were in custody, was the latest of at least 10 opposition politicians held on arrival as they returned from abroad to join the eight-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) in its campaign against President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

Mr. Wali Khan, 62, is a dominant figure in the National Democratic Party (NDP).

Members of his family told reporters he was taken to an air force base after returning from four months in London. They did not know whether police would hold him in Islamabad or send him to house arrest near Peshawar, the North-West Frontier Province capital where the NDP is based.

Before leaving London, Mr. Wali Khan told the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) the MRD would not open a dialogue with Gen. Zia until democracy was restored.

### Sabotage discounted

**KARACHI (R)** — Karachi Airport's security chief Monday discounted any possibility of sabotage here to a Gulf-Air Boeing 737 which crashed on Friday killing all 111 people aboard, including 97 Pakistanis.

Security chief Tariq Rafi, commenting on local newspaper suggestions of possible sabotage, said the plane and its baggage were searched thoroughly before passengers boarded the Bahrain-bound aircraft.

## Turkish journalist's sentence overturned

**ANKARA (R)** — A military court of appeals has overturned a jail sentence on Nadir Nadi, owner and columnist of the left-leaning newspaper Cumhuriyet, officials here said Monday.

Mr. Nadi was sentenced by an Istanbul military court to two months and 20 days in prison for an article in the daily last January in which he allegedly incited Turkish youth to armed revolt.

The court of appeals had re-evaluated the article at the minister's instigation and decided that no crime was committed when the whole text was taken into account, the officials said. Its decision is final, they added.

## Lebanon fighting: A chronology

**BEIRUT (R)** — The Lebanon ceasefire which came into effect Monday ended three weeks of bitter fighting following the withdrawal of Israeli invasion forces from mountainous near Beirut to safer positions farther south.

The fighting between the Lebanese army and right-wing militia on the one hand and Syrian-backed leftist forces on the other, also drew shows of military strength from American, French, Italian and British peacekeeping forces in Beirut.

The following is a chronology of major events during the three weeks, which many Beirut residents regarded as some of the most fearsome in Lebanon's recent history.

Sept. 4 — Full-scale factional fighting erupts as Israel announces it has withdrawn troops from the Shouf Mountains to a line along the Awali River north of Sidon. 15 months after invading Lebanon to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Sept. 5 — Syria reiterates refusal to withdraw its estimated 40,000 troops in Lebanon until all Israeli forces leave. The mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) accuses right-wing Falangist forces of massacring 40 people in the Shouf village of Kfar Abla.

Sept. 6 — Washington accuses

Syria of provoking violence in Lebanon and giving artillery support to Druse militia. U.S. officials warn Damascus that America has sufficient military strength in the region to deal with any emergency.

Sept. 7 — Fierce fighting erupts in Beirut and the Shouf Mountains. France threatens to bomb militia shelling its troops after two of them are killed. French and U.S. carrier-borne warplanes sweep over battle zones. Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad meets his special envoy Robert McFarlane in Damascus and Saudi Arabia

summons Walid Junblatt, son of the assassinated Druze leader Kamal Junblatt, President Amin Gemayel, whose father Pierre, founder of the Falangist Party, also sits on the committee, and Amal leader Nabih Berri, the only true newcomer to the political scene.

### media reports say.

In Sept. 11 — Two British fighter-bombers sweep low over Beirut in a show of support for peacekeeping forces. Druse and leftist militias attack Lebanese army positions around the key town of Souk Al Gharb overlooking Beirut.

Sept. 13 — President Reagan

gives Marines in Beirut right to order air and sea strikes to defend peacekeeping forces and in some cases respond to attacks on the Lebanese army.

Sept. 17 — U.S. naval vessels fire at targets in Syrian-held territory in Lebanon. Syria sends its forces west to face back if American ships shell areas under its control.

Sept. 18 — Libyan leader Muammar Oadah offers to put his troops at the disposal of Syria and PSP militia. Both decline to take up the offer. PLO leader Yasir Arafat says Palestinian guerrillas fighting with the opposition forces are doing so unofficially.

Sept. 19 — Lebanese army shells Syrian positions which fired rockets on a coastal area north of the capital. Beirut Radio reported.

Sept. 20 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Sept. 21 — Washington accuses

### French air strike

Sept. 22 — French jets hit artillery positions behind Syrian lines in the first air attack by the peacekeeping force. In Damascus, Mr. McFarlane meets Mr. Junblatt and Lebanese businessman Rafic Hariri, who is coordinating Saudi mediation efforts.

Sept. 23 — Druze and PSP leader Walid Junblatt says ceasefire would mean a temporary truce, not an end to battle. U.S. Navy and Marines shell militia positions near Beirut as Syria rejects Lebanese changes to the Saudi proposals, on the first anniversary of Mr. Gemayel's inauguration as president.

Sept. 24 — Britain, France and Italy are trying to secure a ceasefire in Lebanon in concert with Saudi efforts. diplomatic sources say. Lebanon and Saudi Arabia accept Arab League proposals for a tripartite summit which would include Syria, Lebanese state television says.

Sept. 25 — U.S. Marines at Beirut Airport come under shellfire as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Sept. 26 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Sept. 27 — Lebanon's army shells Syrian positions which fired rockets on a coastal area north of the capital. Beirut Radio reported.

Sept. 28 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Sept. 29 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Sept. 30 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Sept. 31 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 1 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 2 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 3 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 4 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 5 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 6 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 7 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 8 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 9 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 10 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 11 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 12 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 13 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 14 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi Arabia

announce the ceasefire agreement.

Oct. 15 — U.S. warships fire in support of the Lebanese army as the American battleship New Jersey arrives off the city. In Damascus Syria and Saudi



Abdul Latif Arabiyat and Pyare Lal Samtoshi sign Monday an educational and cultural programme on behalf of the Indian and Jordanian governments respectively (Petra photo)

## Indo-Jordanian programme signed

AMMAN (J.T.) — An implementation programme for the Indo-Jordanian educational and cultural protocol, agreed upon in 1976, was signed at the Ministry of Education Monday.

The protocol aims to promote cooperation between the countries in the fields of education, culture, science and technology.

The programme includes the exchange of educational specialists so as to acquaint them with the respective educational systems especially at the school stage in the two countries. It also aims to increase direct contact between educational institutions, scientific re-

search centres and adult-education bodies.

The programme also provides for the organisation of cultural activities and exchanges especially in the fields of art, publications, exhibitions and the performance of arts.

The programme was signed by Ministry of Education Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabiyat and the Indian ambassador to Jordan, Pyare Lal Samtoshi.

Commenting on the event, Mr. Samtoshi said: "Although we are career diplomats, our artists and performers are the best ambassadors of our countries."

## Seminar debates physics papers

AMMAN (Petra) — Petra School of Physics (PSP), which Monday held the second day of its conference at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office, resumed its discussions of the research papers submitted to it by a number of the participants. The research concentrated on topics related to the optical properties and band structure of solids, and light scattering from surfaces.

Taking part in the five-day conference are physicists from Third World countries, the U.S., Sweden, Greece, Tunisia, Kuwait, Egypt, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Switzerland in addition to Jordan.

The meeting is the second annual school which meets in order to disseminate information about physics at the international level which is sponsored by both Jordanian universities, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, and is co-sponsored by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste, Italy. Delegates to the meeting will also discuss ways to activate and stimulate scientific research in

## Medicine seminar convenes

AMMAN (Petra) — An international seminar on basic drugs used in health care opened at the Amra Hotel Monday, with the participation of 11 Arab and foreign countries.

The seminar, organised by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO), will discuss topics relating to medicine essential for elementary health care, and medicines only available on prescription in order to draw up a new list of such drugs.

In his opening address to the seminar, Minister of Health Dr. Zuhair Malhas pointed out that medicine has been and will remain a basic aspect of the health care and medical treatment process. Medicine has been immensely improved, and the last few years have witnessed immeasurable expansion and innovation in the medical world, Dr. Malhas said.

Dr. Malhas stressed the fruitfulness and significance of different countries exchanging views and experience on the use and storage of medicine.

Dr. Malhas praised the efforts of specialised committees in Jordan which follow-up and control medicines. He added that the work of these committees has helped a lot in reducing the number of the different kinds of drugs imported from 13,000 to 3,000 during the last few years.

The programme was signed by Abdul Latif Arabiyat and the Indian ambassador to Jordan, Pyare Lal Samtoshi.

Commenting on the event, Mr. Samtoshi said: "Although we are career diplomats, our artists and performers are the best ambassadors of our countries."

## Seminar debates physics papers

AMMAN (Petra) — Petra School of Physics (PSP), which Monday held the second day of its conference at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office, resumed its discussions of the research papers submitted to it by a number of the participants. The research concentrated on topics related to the optical properties and band structure of solids, and light scattering from surfaces.

Taking part in the five-day conference are physicists from Third World countries, the U.S., Sweden, Greece, Tunisia, Kuwait, Egypt, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Switzerland in addition to Jordan.

The meeting is the second annual school which meets in order to disseminate information about physics at the international level which is sponsored by both Jordanian universities, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, and is co-sponsored by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste, Italy. Delegates to the meeting will also discuss ways to activate and stimulate scientific research in

development, particularly since the wide-scale adoption of computers in the engineering sector. It also discussed the function of the Housing Corporation in development and the projects it was seeking to implement.

The conference also discussed a paper on solar energy and its use both in water and air temperature heating and air conditioning in residential areas. Another paper on

the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company and the expansion it has achieved was discussed, and a study on the Jordan Geographical Centre and its projects was also considered by the conference.

A special session was given over

to studies on the fertiliser, potash and mining companies in addition to the waste-water processing project undertaken by the Amman Water and Sewage Authority —

certificate with a scientific spe-

cialisation or the equivalent of it. The recognition of the university can be approved or disapproved by a decision from the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the Ministry of Education.

The first one was the draft amendment relating to officer's service in the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF), while the other two related to members of the Public Security Department and the other ranks in the JAF.

The council also referred two suggestions to the NCC Public Services Committee.

The first proposal was by NCC member Hikmat Tahir regarding the preventive measures to be taken against the dangers of environmental pollution.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

how would you like it if a fonda-

tion had the task of burying a person dear to you", he asked.

Mr. Rutaimah added that it is our duty and our traditions to undertake burial arrangements for those close to us.

The other, proposed by NCC member Abdul Majed Hijazi, was to establish foundations which would be responsible for carrying out funeral arrangements.

In response to the latter suggestion, NCC member Suleiman Rutaimah expressed a

asternishment on the proposal.

He said that in this country there has always been a policy of respect for the friends and relatives of deceased citizens "so

# Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD  
 Board of Directors: JUMA' A. HAMMAMI  
 RAJA ELISSA  
 Editor: MOHAMMAD AL-MAZEN  
 MAHMUD AL-KHOURI  
 Senior Editor: RAMI G. KHOURI  
 Advertising Manager: FERNANDO FRANCIS  
*Editorial and advertising offices:  
 Jordan Press Foundation,  
 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.  
 Telephones: 06-6320, 06-6265 Telex: 21407 ALRAJ 10  
 Telegram: JORTIMES Amman, Jordan.*  
*The Jordan Times is published daily except Friday.  
 Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.*

## Any hope for Lebanon

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of a ceasefire in the current season of fighting in Lebanon could be a harbinger of good things to come. The human need to assume the best suggests this; the recent history of Lebanon suggests otherwise. One has to hope that the parties to the fighting will take this opportunity to sit down together and work out a new basis for the political life of the country. But a new basis does not mean retreading the old flat tire of a formula that served for many years as the underpinning of the peculiar system of power-sharing in Lebanon that gave a disproportionate amount of power to rightwing and predominantly Maronite groups during a period when the demographic composition of Lebanon was moving in the opposite direction. It is slightly absurd in any case for a country to apportion political power and senior government posts on the basis of religion or tribal affiliation. But if this is the chosen path of the people of Lebanon, they owe it to themselves to make sure the apportionment of posts reflects true demographic realities.

The bothersome aspect of the current ceasefire is the manner in which Syria has dictated its terms for the national reconciliation conference that is supposed to follow hot on the heels of the ceasefire. It is ironic, to say the least, that Syria objected to Israel's dictation of terms on the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, but it does not mind itself dictating terms to Lebanon on matters related to internal Lebanese affairs. We suspect that the logical and honest position is to oppose both the Israelis and the Syrians dictating terms to the Lebanese government and people.

Neither the fiction of Maronite supremacy in Lebanon nor the strong-armed tactics of Syrian influence will bring about the required national reconciliation that is the hope of all Lebanese, and of all the friends of Lebanon. The national reconciliation conference should make it clear that it wishes to work in the interest of all the Lebanese people, and not just one faction or religion or tribal militia, and certainly not in the interest of any neighbouring countries, whether to the east or south.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: No nation of slaves

SUNDAY NIGHT a ceasefire was announced in Damascus and Beirut to end the fighting in Lebanon. We sincerely wish that all parties in Lebanon will respect the ceasefire agreement and will work together to hold the expected national reconciliation conference to end the sufferings of the Lebanese people and to preserve the unity of the country.

The last three weeks have however underlined the fact that those who hatched the conspiracies against Lebanon acted so as to stir up trouble in that country. Those who were counting on Israeli support and were sure of their alliance with the Israeli enemy at the expense of the Lebanese people and their Arab identity have now realised that it was not easy at all to deprive Lebanon of its national identity and its Arab character. They have also realised that warplanes, guns and battleships and all other means of destruction capable of destroying every home in Lebanon cannot uproot the Lebanese people or separate them from the rest of the Arab Nation.

The ceasefire will usher in peace for Lebanon and will open the eyes of the Western powers to the fact that the Arabs are not to be regarded as a nation of slaves and that the Arabs can withstand the onslaughts of the superpower war machines. The Lebanese people have finally realised that they cannot dress their wounds or rebuild their destroyed nation by pursuing the lighting or by committing further massacres. They have reached the conclusion that only through cooperation among the various groups and national reconciliation can they achieve their objective of ensuring peace for their country.

#### Al Dustour: A welcome ceasefire

WE WELCOME the ceasefire agreement in Lebanon because it will open the way for national reconciliation and democratic government. The ceasefire agreement is not only a gain for the Lebanese people but also for the rest of the Arab Nation which has been painted at seeing its brothers killing one another and destroying their country. The Arabs will be happy when Lebanon returns to normal and is liberated from foreign rule and occupation. The Lebanese crisis has diverted the world's attention from the original issue, that of Palestine. Israel has been fueling the civil war to gain more time to consolidate its hold on southern Lebanon and to pursue its policies in the occupied Arab territories. Israel was the only party that benefited from the civil war and therefore it acted to prolong it as much as possible. In fact it was Israel which paved the way for the outbreak of hostilities among Lebanon's factions and withdrew its forces behind safe lines to watch and rejoice at the suffering.

It is premature to say that the ceasefire agreement will be respected by all factions but it is hoped that all parties to the conflict will realise that the agreement is a victory for all Lebanese and a return to reason and sensible action.

#### Saint Al Shaab: Golden opportunity

LEBANON NOW has a golden opportunity for survival as well as a chance to escape the dangers of its enemies and their conspiracies. The Lebanese people are now invited to work for peace and to reconstruct their country and build a democratic rule that can guarantee the rights of all groups and factions. In an atmosphere of security and stability the Lebanese can rebuild their country, and with good intentions and goodwill, they can overcome all their difficulties and problems.

When they implement the agreement and when they try to achieve reconciliation, the Lebanese must take into account the fact that the war had started because of the lack of equality of among its groups and factions. Therefore they must act towards achieving justice for all and completely eliminating any lingering ideas of hegemony that one or more of the parties might still be harbouring. The Lebanese must realise that their peace and stability cannot be achieved by the force of foreign nations, but through goodwill and cooperation among the opposing factions through a national reconciliation that would safeguard equal rights for all citizens.

THE FOLLOWING transcript of a conversation in the Oval Office of the White House during the fighting in Lebanon last week came into my hands by means that should remain secret for now. I cannot totally vouch for the accuracy of the transcript, but then, who cares?

Reagan: OK, boys, what's the latest from the battlefield?

Clark: Well, Mr. President, it appears that our pre-emptive naval demobilisation para-strike counter-strategic multi-mode twin-pronged variable interface policy in Lebanon appears to have worked.

Reagan: Great. What the hell is he talking about, Ed?

Meese: What he means to say, Mr. President, is that our strategy of a coordinated stand by the democracies of the free world coupled with our confronting the Russians anywhere on earth has blunted the advance by Russian proxy forces in Lebanon, and it appears that we have a chance of allowing the legitimate government of Lebanon to assert

its sovereignty over the entire land of Lebanon.

Reagan: You mean our battleships beat the hell out of whoever it was who was firing at us from over the mountains?

Meese: Yes, Sir, we pounded them real hard, whoever they are. Maybe Lebanon can live in peace for a while.

Reagan: Is Lebanon near Israel?

Clark: Yes, Mr. President, it is north of Israel.

Reagan: Well, we have to make it clear to the people of the world that our commitment to the security of Israel's northern border is the top priority of this government. Is that clear?

Shultz: Yes, Mr. President, we have made this clear and you can be proud that American aid has allowed Israel to invade Lebanon and clear all the Palestinian forces away from the Lebanese territory along Israel's border. The Palestinians are now further north, and with their Lebanese and Syrian allies they are fig-

hing against the United States Marines.

Reagan: How about Soup To Go?

Shultz: Mr. President, you mean Souk Al Gharb.

Reagan: Yeah, that place is of vital strategic importance to the freedom of the Western democracies. Who controls Soup To Go?

Shultz: Sir, I think Souk Al Gharb is in the hands of the Lebanese army, but there is still a considerable challenge from the Russian-supplied opposition groups in Lebanon.

Reagan: You mean the Blues?

Shultz: Mr. President, they are called the Druze, and they are a minority Muslim sect.

Reagan: What, you mean they are Muslim rebels? I thought we were supporting the Muslim rebels in Afghanistan?

Clark: Yes, Mr. President, but these Muslim rebels in Lebanon are armed and backed by the Russians, so they

are bad guys. Our Muslim rebels in Afghanistan are good guys, because they have American guns and support.

Reagan: Jesus Christ, fellas! Look at this cable I just got from our field commander in Lebanon. He says we should modify our public position and instead of saying that all of Soup To Go is of vital strategic importance to the free world and to American interests in the area, we should focus more precisely on key military positions within the battle area.

Shultz: So what should I tell the midday press conference when I leave this meeting?

Reagan: You should make it clear to the entire world, especially to all of the Soviet proxies in the Middle East, that the United States is going to take any measures that it deems necessary to assure the safety, territorial integrity and freedom of Abu Mazen's Falafel Shop on the road from Soup To Go westwards to Beirut.

Shultz: What?

Reagan: There are not very many times when an entire people and an entire civilisation, the Western civilisation in this case, have an opportunity to show the world that they are willing to stand up and fight for the principles they believe in. This is the meaning of our determination to put our foot down and take a stand at Abu Mazen's Falafel Shop.

Reagan: The way, George, what's a falafel?

Shultz: That's a very complicated matter that we do not have time to explain to you in one session, Mr. President. It seems to me that it is much more important to look a bit beyond the immediate fighting on the ground and work on our overall approach to the peace in the Middle East.

Reagan: I thought we solved the Middle East problem last year? Didn't the Israeli prime minister personally telephone me and thank me for making the northern border of Israel safe from attacks by Russian

backed Palestinian terrorists?

Shultz: Yes, sir, he did, but it seems the Palestinians have moved elsewhere and will continue to make trouble unless they feel their demands for self-determination are satisfied.

Reagan: What's self-determination, Bill? Sounds like some Communist propaganda slogan, if you ask me.

Clark: I'll have to check one out, sir, and get back to you in a few days. We never learned that in law school. By the way, here's the statement you asked about our total commitment to the struggle of the brave Muslim rebels of Afghanistan who are fighting against all odds, against a powerful and vicious superpower, and how we will do anything required of us to show our commitment to the right of all people in the world to determine their own future in freedom and peace and dignity. That's the American way, isn't it, Mr. President?

Reagan: You bet, Bill.

## Beware backfire of Third World economic crisis

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — The world is on the verge of human catastrophe and political disaster. While attention is riveted on whether the debt crisis in the Third World will weaken or seriously harm the banking structure in the West, developing countries are being put through an economic wringer that is undoing the achievements of several decades.

Countries that achieved independence in the early 1960s and began modernisation in the early 1970s are now being demoralised. Investment projects lie idle, children are not being taught, disease is spreading, beggars are filling streets from which they have been absent for decades, people are looting food shops, and the middle class is being destroyed by bankruptcy and high interest rates.

Increasingly, the economic strains that Third World governments experience are proving too great for political structures. We seem to be entering a period like the 1930s, when economic distress triggered revolutions from Vietnam to Nicaragua. If the economic crisis is not solved we face political upheavals that can pose grave dangers.

But whole continents have seen their hopes for the future disappear. According to the World Bank's 1981 report on Africa, the net flow of outside aid will have to double by 1990 if average per capita incomes are to stop eroding and start to rise again significantly. But if the established patterns continue, Africa's overall per capita growth rate will be zero or negative, and there are alarming possibilities for even steeper downward spirals in some countries as populations continue to grow.

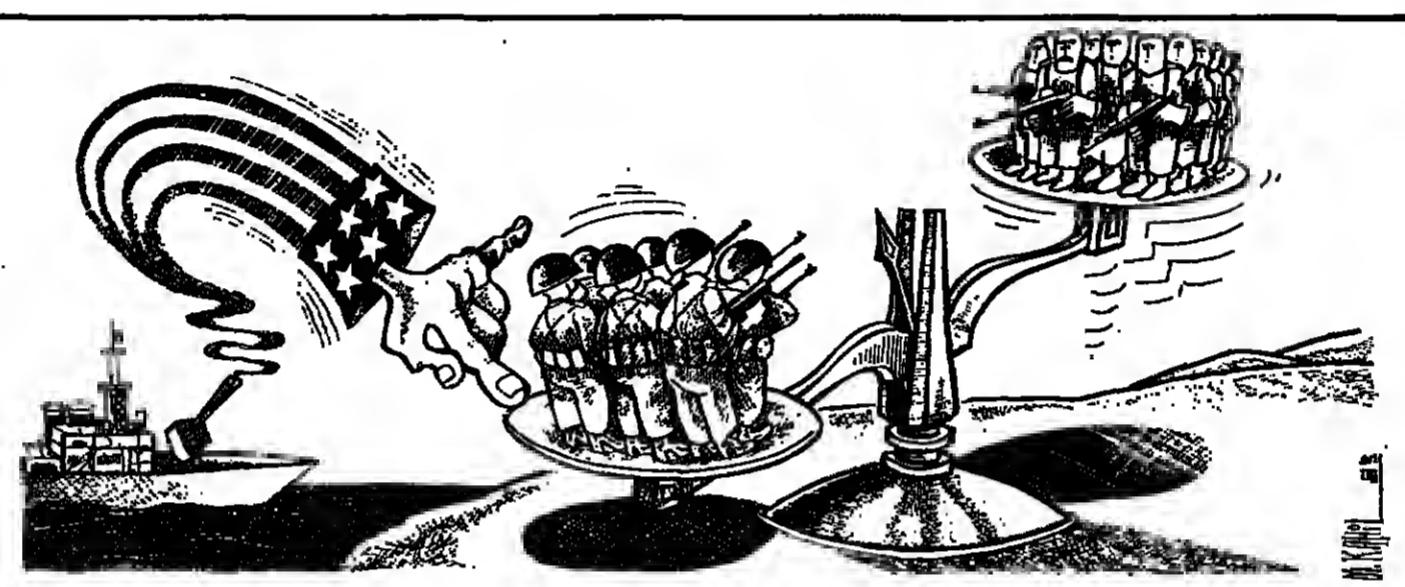
To maintain their growth, developing countries need a regular flow of commercial loans and government grants from abroad. Yet,

the consequence would be a drop of three percentage points in their real growth rate. Growth in Latin American countries perhaps would decline by more than five per cent. That is only a prediction, but, regrettably, reality seems in be supporting it. In the first quarter of 1983, private bank lending to the developing countries dropped to almost nothing.

The effects of the Third World of these reversals are extraordinary. Real income for the average person has declined for three years in a row. Sacrifices that the industrialised world has not experienced since World War II are imposed on helpless populations. In Chile, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) demands a 50 per cent cut in government spending, even though Chile's unemployment rate has risen from four to 26 per cent in years. In Argentina, the government, following IMF guidelines, is trying to cut its budget deficit by an astonishing two-thirds, even though the unemployment rate has tripled in the last two years.

It is no coincidence that there have been large street demonstrations in both countries in recent weeks. The military governments in Santiago and Buenos Aires are in difficulty, with pressure for political change coming even from their supporters. "Cuts in public spending" is a euphemism for saying that health, education and welfare budgets are being slashed. (Countries everywhere are reluctant to cut defence budgets.) The IMF-imposed austerity measures that lead to improved balance-of-payments results today will lead to higher rates of infant mortality, illiteracy and malnutrition tomorrow.

The writer, who served as an assistant secretary of state in the Carter administration, and the editor of *Foreign Policy* magazine, contributed this article to the Washington Post.



## Reagan to visit Philippines regardless of apprehensions

By Christopher Hanson

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's visit to the Philippines in November has posed a dilemma for the U.S. administration, which wants to retain its bases on the strategic islands without appearing to interfere in domestic politics.

Mr. Reagan this week restated his intention to go ahead with the visit, despite last month's murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino who was shot within moments of arriving in Manila from exile in the United States.

A recent congressional hearing was warned that the visit could send a signal to President Ferdinand Marcos that he would have U.S. backing under any circumstances and that this would alienate Washington from his successors.

But U.S. officials responded by saying that a refusal to go might be taken as a signal that Washington thought the Marcos government was culpable in Mr. Aquino's death and might add to instability in the Philippines.

Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams told a House subcommittee the department rejected the idea of even delaying the visit because "postponement would be seen as cancellation" and that cancellation constituted "a really strong intervention in Philippine politics."

U.S. officials said a possible face-saving move might be to drop the Philippines stop from Mr. Reagan's Asian trip on security grounds, citing the street violence that has shaken Manila since the Aquino assassination.

A senior administration official told Reuters on Friday: "I suppose you could conceive of a situation where security considerations would cause a reassessment, but that's not happening now."

Nancy Reagan, the president's wife, was reported in U.S. newspapers to be arguing strongly against the Manila trip for reasons of safety, although she said through a spokesman she was not involved in the decision.

Mr. Marcos initially said a decision to cancel Mr. Reagan's visit might jeopardise the U.S. bases, although this week he stated that Manila might be able to live with such a move if it were prompted by concern over safety.

He has repeatedly used the bases issue as leverage with Washington, although U.S. officials

point out that the Clark Air Base and Subi Bay Naval Base generate an estimated \$150 million to \$200 million a year for the Philippines.

A strong critic of Marcos government, former Foreign Minister Raul Manglapas, has said Mr. Marcos could not do without the economic boost from the bases and has urged Washington to "call his bluff" on the issue.

But U.S. officials have told reporters such a move would be highly unlikely because the loss of U.S. bases in Vietnam had increased the importance of those in the Philippines.

U.S. Pacific strategy, these bases are priceless keystones, protecting the gateway to the Indian Ocean and sealanes through which half the world's oil supplies pass.

In addition to the military issue,

there is concern in Western economic circles over what might happen if the Philippines were to go by political upheaval, particularly in view of the sizeable loans Manila has received from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.

Another factor making the Reagan visit an awkward issue is that the islands used to be a U.S. colony.

The United States worked hard before independence in 1946 to build democratic institutions there, and once boasted the Philippines were the "democratic window" on Asia.

But Philippines exiles in Washington have warned that continued U.S. support for Mr. Marcos might, like its backing of the late Shah of Iran, lead to a torrent of anti-Americanism where Washington needs it least.

This stability, however, may be a tribute to the safety net of the welfare state that even developed countries are finding very expensive to maintain. Most developing countries have no such net. They are faced with the anger of disadvantaged populations.

There is good reason why these populations should be angry. In the last 30 years, local governments, aid donors and international organisations have uprooted traditional ways of life and urged Third World people to pursue the path of "economic progress." Pushed by economic conditions from the farms and villages and lured into the cities as development economists emphasised industrialisation over agriculture, these people turned cities like Jakarta, Mexico City and Lagos into wretched megapolises.

In only 30 years, for example, the population of the Lagos area has risen from 100,000 to 1.5 million, and by some estimates to three million. It is as if all the pain and misery that people in the West experienced in more than 100 years of movement from country to city were compressed into three decades.

In the last general election in Kenya four years ago, nearly half of the defending members of parliament lost their seats.

Mr. Mithaga, assistant minister for tourism in the outgoing administration, has wide experience at the national level. But his campaign speeches dwell almost exclusively on local issues, particularly his introduction of a municipal bus service which he reckons has won him wide support.

In the single-chamber election, 158 National Assembly seats are at stake, including three that are uncontested. President Daniel arap Moi can nominate up to 12 additional members.

While all candidates must be approved by the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) Party, rivalry between them is fierce and few dare predict who will win.

Mark Mithaga, the defending member for Nakuru town, reacts sharply to suggestions that democracy in Kenya is circumscribed by the existence of only one party.

"We don't want the chaos they have in Nigeria," he said. "Kenya's system is more responsive to local problems, candidates cannot hide behind party labels but must campaign on their own personal record."

In the last general election in Kenya four years ago, nearly half of the defending members of parliament lost their seats.

Mr. Mithaga, assistant minister for tourism in the outgoing administration, has wide experience at the national level. But his campaign speeches dwell almost exclusively on local issues, particularly his introduction of a municipal bus service which he reckons has won him wide support.

Even without taking China into account, the last count of the International Labour Organisation put the number of unemployed or underemployed in the developing

countries at half a billion. Unemployment rates have been increasing faster than in the developed countries and may now be around 40 per cent.

Although the modest recovery in the developed North will have some positive effect on the developing countries' export markets, overall the situation looks bleak. Receipts from commodity exports have dropped perhaps 25 per cent in the last two years, and even with an upturn in North America, Europe and



# SPORTS



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan scored 3 out of 5 for Jordan.

## Hassan leads Jordanian polo team to victory

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday led the Jordanian national polo team in their match against the visiting Pakistani team at the polo club in Zarka.

The Jordanian team beat the Pakistani team 5-4 after an exciting performance by both teams. Prince Hassan scored three of the five goals for the Jordanian team. The Jordanian team had also beaten the Pakistani team in a game held in Pakistan earlier this year.

Trophies and prizes were distributed to members of both teams at the end of the match which was attended by Their Highnesses Princess Sarvath and Princess Alia.

### REQUIRED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN SAUDI ARABIA

1- BRANCH MANAGER FOR TRAVEL AGENCY  
— 10 years minimum experience  
— Fluent in English language  
— Salary/benefits will be determined based on qualifications

2- SALES REPRESENTATIVES FOR TRAVEL AGENCY  
— 5 years minimum experience  
— Fluent in English language  
— Salary/benefits will be determined based on his qualifications

All applicants should be available for interview on the 3rd and 4th of Oct. 1983 with complete C.V.s.

For interview appointments please contact:

Mrs. Colette at 41836/42670/ 25396/30474

between 9 a.m. — 1 p.m.

Ministry of Labour approval no. M/198/83 date Sept. 26, 1983

## Roma receives timely boost to European Soccer Cup hopes

LONDON (R) — The news that the Olympic stadium in Rome will be the venue for the European Soccer Cup final on May 30 will be an added incentive for Italian Champions Roma to finish the job against Gothenburg in Sweden on Wednesday.

Roma carry what should be a winning 3-0 lead into the second leg of this first round tie and they must have high hopes of going all the way to the final where they could end Italy's 15-year wait to reclaim possession of the trophy on their own ground.

AC Milan are the last Italian name on the cup — they beat Ajax Amsterdam 4-1 in Madrid in 1969 — but on the evidence of their first-leg showing Roma are a genuine threat to the two favourites. Liverpool of England and West German holders Hamburg, who received a first round bye.

Brazilian World Cup stars Falcao and Toninho Cerezo are in sublime form and a 3-1 win over the Milan club on Sunday left Roma as the only first division club in Italy with a 100% record after three league games.

Gothenburg, the 1982 UEFA Cup winners, may well end Roma's victorious run. They will not, however, beat them by four goals.

Liverpool, in contrast, have suffered three defeats this season — all at the hands of Manchester United — but Danish visitors Odense can disabuse themselves of the notion they can inflict similar damage on the 1977, 1978 and 1981 cup winners.

United followed a pre-season win in Dublin and their Charity Shield victory at Wembley by ending Liverpool's unbeaten league run on Saturday and Odense, however innocent, will suffer the consequences.

Last summer is not the time to see Liverpool at their best for they are notoriously lethargic while they feel the sun on their backs.

Come the rain and mud of December and January, Liverpool fans will be leafing through their "what to see in Rome" guidebooks.

Ajax, winners from 1971-73, face the embarrassing prospect of making a first round exit for the second successive year.

TO ALL TRAVEL AGENTS IN U.S.  
HISTORIC JORDAN THE HOLY LAND  
THIS IS AN INVITATION TO TRAVEL AGENCIES IN THE U.S. AND THE REST OF THE WORLD  
ITS RICH HERITAGE IN ANTIQUITIES AND HOLY PLACES LIKE AMMAN THE OLD CITY OF PHILADELPHIA JERUSALEM PETRA JERASH  
BY THE SAME FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL  
MALAK TRAVEL AGENCY  
AMMAN JORDAN  
TELEPHONE 06 222 2000  
TELE FAX 06 222 2000

They travel to Olympiakos in Greece having been held to a goalless draw in the first leg and much will depend on the form of Jesper Olsen, mastermind behind their 8-2 annihilation of Johan Cruyff's Feyenoord eight days ago and outstanding for Denmark against England last Wednesday.

Although Scottish Champions Dundee United and Grasshopper of Switzerland may lack glamour, they could well ruin a few ambitions in the months ahead.

United, buoyed by a 2-1 away win over Cup-Winners Cup holders Aberdeen on Saturday, can look forward to 90 minutes of shooting practice against Spaniards whom they beat 3-0 in Malta, while Grasshopper entertain Soviet Champions Dynamo Minsk.

The Swiss lost 1-0 in the first leg but could overturn that deficit on home soil.

Two other Maltese clubs could reluctantly find their way into the record books.

If Glasgow Rangers beat Valletta 14-0 in the Cup-Winners Cup in Scotland — they won the first leg 8-0 — they will beat the goal-scoring record of 21 held jointly by Feyenoord and England's Chelsea.

But the record could go 24

hours earlier in the UEFA Cup when Inter Bratislava will be chasing 12 goals against Rabat in Czechoslovakia.

It is obviously not a vintage year for Maltese soccer.

Nor will East Germany and Poland have much to celebrate in the Cup-Winners Cup.

Polish third division club Gdansk face Italian giants Juventus — already seven goals in arrears — while Magdeburg will be 5-1 adrift when they kick off against Barcelona in Spain.

Holders Aberdeen will also advance with ease, although they were held 2-2 to beat Akranes of Iceland 2-1 in the first leg away from home.

Anderlecht of Belgium, who won the UEFA Cup last season by beating former European Champions Benfica of Portugal, are another club who can look forward to a relaxing night. They beat Bryne of Norway 3-0 two weeks ago and will add to that tally on home soil.

Real Madrid, still the biggest name in Europe despite their mediocrity of recent years, meet Czechoslovakia's Sparta Prague on Tuesday when he climbs through the ropes at Wembley to defend the title. Real trail 3-2 but should progress into the second round.

The 27-year-old Londoner, who battled back from two crushing defeats in his 24-fight career to land the title from Eleoncio Mercedes of the Dominican Republic here in March, takes on Frank Cedeno of the Philippines.

And after working so hard to come back and win the cherished crown when his career looked finished when he was runner-up in the super-flyweight crown for the first time.

But Magri is taking no chances and has studied the 25-year-old Cedeno very closely.

Cedeno, making his first trip outside Asia, has had an unorthodox preparation for a big fight. Since arriving in Britain he has sparred only once — and that for the benefit of reporters — preferring to work out with punchbags and speedballs.

Against a fast and highly-charged Magri, that could prove a costly error.

## Lendl beats McEnroe, wins Transamerica Open

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Ivan Lendl beat John McEnroe 3-6, 7-6, 6-4 Sunday to win the \$265,000 Transamerica Open Tennis Championships.

The hard-hitting Czechoslovak jumped in with a second set comeback when his American rival appeared to lose his winning touch.

"I don't play well enough at the end and he got stronger," McEnroe told reporters afterwards.

It was Lendl's 65th win of the year against 13 losses. It added \$40,000 to his bank account which has already been swollen by \$114,878 in prize money this year. McEnroe, as runner-up, received \$20,000.

Lendl, making his first appearance in the tournament, said: "I will be back next year to defend

my title."

McEnroe lost only three points on his three service games and when he broke Lendl's serve in the sixth game to go 4-2 up, he looked unbeatable.

McEnroe looked even more confident after the first game of the second set, when he broke Lendl's second time and cruised into a 2-0 lead.

But he ran into trouble in the fourth game. He was down 30-40 when he served at the net and was held to a double fault.

It was Lendl's 65th win of the year against 13 losses. It added \$40,000 to his bank account which has already been swollen by \$114,878 in prize money this year. McEnroe, as runner-up, received \$20,000.

Both held serve from then on, setting up the 6-6 tiebreaker. Lendl finally won 7-4 with a service return down the line past McEnroe's reach.

## Magri unlikely to surrender WBC crown

LONDON (R) — Charlie Magri of Britain will celebrate the pinnacle of his spectacular career on Tuesday when he climbs through the ropes at Wembley to defend the title. Real Madrid, still the biggest name in Europe despite their mediocrity of recent years, meet Czechoslovakia's Sparta Prague on Tuesday when he climbs through the ropes at Wembley to defend the title. Real trail 3-2 but should progress into the second round.

The 27-year-old Londoner, who battled back from two crushing defeats in his 24-fight career to land the title from Eleoncio Mercedes of the Dominican Republic here in March, takes on Frank Cedeno of the Philippines.

And after working so hard to come back and win the cherished crown when his career looked finished when he was runner-up in the super-flyweight crown for the first time.

But Magri is taking no chances and has studied the 25-year-old Cedeno very closely.

Cedeno, making his first trip outside Asia, has had an unorthodox preparation for a big fight. Since arriving in Britain he has sparred only once — and that for the benefit of reporters — preferring to work out with punchbags and speedballs.

Against a fast and highly-charged Magri, that could prove a costly error.

In the seventh game of the third set, McEnroe was broken with another Lendl service return down the line. He managed to stave off match point by beating the Czechoslovak with a cross court backhand volley to make the score 5-4 in Lendl's favour.

Lendl wrapped up the match, holding serve at love and gaining the winning point by slamming the ball past the American.

Lendl, explaining why he seemed to play better from the middle of the second set, told reporters: "I feel comfortable when I get a lead — I go for more shots and I usually make them."

McEnroe salvaged some revenge in the doubles final when he teamed with Peter Fleming of the U.S. to beat Lendl and American Vince van Patten 6-1, 6-2.

## Cram, Coe, Ovett sure of Olympic places

LONDON (R) — Middle distance stars Steve Cram, Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe are among some top British athletes to win immediate selection for next year's Los Angeles Olympics.

The decision to spare the nine from trials was made by the British Amateur Athletic Board on Sunday.

The board decided that "pre-selection" should embrace Britain's current Olympic Champions. European Champions and individual medallists from last month's World Championships. The nine are: Coe (800 metres), Cram and Ovett (1,500), Allan Wells (100 and 200), Colin Reijns (3,000 steeplechase), Keith Connor (triple jump), Daley Thompson (decathlon), Kathy Cook (200) and Fatima Whitbread (javelin).

One surprising absentee from the list is 5,000 metres world record holder David Moorcroft, who was out of action throughout the 1983 European season because of illness and injury.

Nigel Cooper, secretary of the board, said: "Our leading athletes

feel they have a better chance of success in Los Angeles by being pre-selected and we are happy to go along with this."

"We gave Moorcroft's case a lot of consideration and we accept that he is likely to be disappointed.

But if David can prove his fitness we shall be delighted to see him in the team."

The door seems to have been left open for Coe, Ovett or Cram to double up in Los Angeles. Cooper said: "This was a significant part of our discussion and obviously Wells' selection for two events sets a precedent. But we will make our selection only in the best interest of the team."

The bulk of Britain's 71-strong Olympics team will be selected after trials next June, he added.

### SPANISH CULTURAL CENTRE Spanish Classes

The next course starts on Monday Oct. 3. Registration from Sept. 21, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. Spanish Cultural Centre, Queen Zein St., Jabel Amman (First Circle), close to the Spanish Embassy. (Phone 24049).

**TIME**  
A FRAGILE PEACE IN LEBANON GEMAYEL ON LEBANON'S ANGUISH (TIME Cover Story)  
ARON MEMOIRS, book of the season (interview with Raymond Aron)  
All about the America's Cup (Australians mount strongest challenge)  
Running wild in Manila (Marcos struggles to keep peace and power)

**FRENCH CULTURAL CENTRE JABAL LUWEIBDEH Tel: 37009, 36445 ARABIC COURSES FOR FOREIGNERS**  
Classes at all levels  
Audio-visual-method  
Registration now open  
Time: 3h - 4h 30 or 7h 30 - 9h. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday.  
Fee: 35 JD per term.  
Beginning October 3rd.

## Prost, Piquet to decide title in South Africa

BRANDS HATCH, England (R)

— The destiny of the world drivers' title remains in the balance until the last race of the Grand Prix season.

A one-two finish by Brazilian Nelson Piquet and Frenchman Alain Prost in the battle for supremacy at the European Grand Prix here on Sunday meant the drivers must renew their rivalry in South Africa on October 15.

Rarely has the championship gone the distance. Only two points separate title leader Prost from Piquet, who both wants to become the first driver to claim a second crown since Austrian Niki Lauda in 1975 and 1977. Piquet took the honours for the first time

two years ago.

Should Prost retain his slender advantage in the rarefied atmosphere of Kyalami — he won there in his Renault last year — he will become the first Frenchman to take the championship since the series began in 1951.

His compatriot Rene Arnoux also has an outside chance of victory, despite finishing a lap behind in his Ferrari Sunday. But Arnoux must win while the two leading challengers fail to show.

Prost and Piquet have won half the 14 races already decided this season, but the Frenchman has led the championship since the Belgian Grand Prix in May.

Only last week Piquet told French television there was a 75 per cent chance he would ride for an Italian team. But on Monday he said he would be part of a new team set up by French industrialist Bernard Tapie.

Tapie told a television sports programme that full details would be announced on Tuesday but said he had selected his team-mates and for the first time in French cycling he as lead rider, would also act as a managerial and training role.

**The Royal Jordanian Airline**  
Requires a Secretary with the following qualifications:

- High School Certificate
- Secretarial diploma with shorthand
- Minimum two years experience in the same field.
- Good command of the English Language

*Jordanians only should apply.  
Interested applicants should apply personally to ALIA Employment Office  
Jabel Amman  
1st Circle  
Amman*

**Spode**  
Fuscia  
Tel: 362222  
Jabel Amman, Jordan

JORDAN TIMES

## Turkiye Is Bankasi to run Isci Kredi

ISTANBUL (R) — The Turkish finance ministry has ordered the takeover of a small bank in a further fallout from the collapse last year of Turkey's leading brokerage house, Bunker Castelli.

The ministry ordered one of the country's largest banks, Turkiye Is Bankasi, to take over and guarantee the deposits of the ailing Isci Kredi Bankasi as an interim measure, Isci Kredi officials said.

A new Turkish banking law, which went into effect in July, empowered the finance ministry to bring banks in difficulty under its own control or to order a take-over by other banks.

Turkiye Is Bankasi, 80 per cent state-owned, would prepare a report within two weeks on the future of Isci Kredi, whose board had been dissolved, the officials said.

Action recommended in the report would have to be ratified by the finance ministry before implementation.

Isci Kredi, which reported a gross profit of two million lira (\$8,000) in 1982, into severe financial distress following the crash of Bunker Castelli, through which it had sold over three billion lira (\$12 million) of certificates of deposit.

The bank is the latest of a series of banks and brokers which have collapsed following the Bunker Castelli crash in July last year.

## S. Africa pressed to repay IMF loan

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Discreet pressure is being put on South Africa to repay \$860 million it borrowed from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Central Bank Governor Gerhard De Kock said in a radio interview broadcast Sunday.

Mr. De Kock, who is in Washington for an IMF meeting, told the state-run South African Broadcasting Corporation the pressure followed an IMF announcement last week that it was halting negotiations on new loans because of financial problems.

The radio said South Africa was being asked to repay the money because it was regarded as an industrialized country which could borrow on commercial markets, although this would be more expensive than IMF credits.

The IMF granted South Africa a credit of \$1.07 billion last year despite opposition from the United Nations General Assembly over South Africa's apartheid policies.

But South Africa only drew \$860 million and has already said it plans to repay some of the money early because of an improvement in the country's balance of payments.

## Offshore banks' assets in Bahrain fall sharply

BAHRAIN (R) — The assets of offshore banks in Bahrain fell to \$55.54 billion in July, the lowest level since February 1982, figures from the Bahrain Monetary Agency show.

The July level compares with \$56.47 billion in June and a peak of \$61.14 billion in August last year.

The dollar's share of the assets fell to \$40.81 billion in July from \$41.91 billion in June, while in the same period the share of regional currencies rose to \$10.42 billion from \$10.03 billion.

On the liabilities side, the share of the U.S. currency slipped to \$36.85 billion in July from \$37.95 billion in June, while that of regional currencies rose to \$14.67 billion from \$14.38 billion.

The figures showed a further fall in interbank funds.

Interbank assets held with banks outside Bahrain fell to \$26.76 billion in July from \$27.67 billion in June.

Offshore bank liabilities to banks outside Bahrain also fell to \$28.20 billion from \$29.27 billion.

A geographical breakdown showed a marked drop in offshore bank assets held in Western Europe, which fell to \$14.38 billion from \$15.82 billion in June.

Assets held in North America rose slightly to \$1.78 billion from \$1.54 billion in June and those held in Arab countries fell slightly to \$26.11 billion from \$26.26 billion.

Forward currency purchases fell to \$17.61 billion in July from \$18.80 billion in June.

## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"MY DOCTOR SAYS CAFFEINE MAKES ME HYPER!"

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

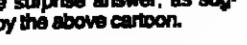
ENSOO

CROAH

DROWPE

YEARTT

Copyright 1983 The Register and Tribune Syndicate, Inc.

Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: BUMPY FAULT CHISEL LOCALE

Answer: How the waitress acted when she spilled the gravy — SAUCY

## Arab officials start meeting on labour

BAGHDAD (R) — The Arab Labour Organisation opened its annual meeting here Sunday night to discuss vocational training, health and safety and the organisation's budget.

The three-day session, chaired by United Arab Emirates (UAE) Labour Minister Ahmad Atiq Al Jumeiri, will also discuss reports by the Arab Economic Unity Council and the World Confederation of Labour on conditions for workers in the Arab World.

The meeting is attended by government representatives from Iraq, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Jordan and Somalia and trade union and chamber of commerce officials from around the Middle East and North Africa.

## Recovery in Britain could slow in 1984

LONDON (R) — Britain's economy will continue to recover slowly at least into 1984, but growth could slow down then, Britain's employers predicted Monday.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) said in its latest survey of industrial trends that more companies predicted a rise in output than a fall over the next four months.

"This shows the recovery continuing, albeit slowly and from a low base, at least into 1984," CBI Director General Terence Becker said.

He called for an early cut in interest rates to head off any slowdown.

The CBI survey of 1,840 companies showed export orders had increased since August but remained below May and June levels.

## IMF committee agrees to cut on loans to needy countries

WASHINGTON (R) — A key policy-making committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Monday reached agreement on a controversial plan to limit access to the lending agency's dwindling resources.

The decision, disclosed by ministers after a meeting that started Sunday and lasted into the early hours Monday, resolved one of the thorniest questions for the IMF and World Bank ahead of this week's joint annual meeting.

The agreement to cut back on IMF loans was considered a victory for the United States which had been pressing the agency to curtail its loans to countries with grave financial problems to conserve its resources.

The interim committee represents all 146 member countries of the IMF, from the most desperately poor of sub-Saharan Africa to the wealthy industrial states.

At one point, it appeared the hard-fought accord might unravel as three developing countries, China, India and Zimbabwe, strongly protested against the com-

mittee decision.

Conference sources said they did not press their case and the compromise, offered by Britain, finally prevailed.

The United States had argued that cutbacks were needed because of the unprecedented number of countries that have approached the IMF for help.

Technically, the agreement would allow countries to borrow 102 per cent of the funds they commit to the IMF, their so-called quotas, down from the current 150 per cent.

An exception would be made for countries with severe hardships which could borrow 125 per cent of their quotas.

Essentially, the decision would sharply cut back the amount of lending the fund does to help resolve balance of payments problems.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Reagan had earlier warned the committee that the fund's future was threatened unless it reduced its loan activities because too many countries had taken out

long-term loans from the fund.

The fund says it needs an extra \$40 billion to help countries to overcome cash shortages due to economic setbacks.

But the U.S. Congress has been reluctant to approve Washington's \$8.4 billion share, which in turn has delayed contributions from other rich countries.

The IMF has also failed to persuade rich nations to lend it \$6 billion to plug the gap between promised loans and insufficient resources.

The developing nations, which have amassed as much as \$700 billion in foreign debts and are still mired in recession, fear the upturn will never reach them at all.

IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere summoned top commercial bankers and central bank governors to an emergency meeting Monday to discuss an urgently needed loan package to Brazil.

The country, with \$90 billion in foreign debts, is meeting stiff resistance to its request for a credit package of \$11 billion to overcome a severe cash shortage in coming months.

## Brazil's austerity policies meet increasing dissent

SAO PAULO (R) — The Brazilian government's austerity policies tied to a debt financing accord recently reached with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to discuss urgent new loans for Brazil, which has met resistance to its request for about \$11 billion to cover its cash needs until the end of 1984.

Brazil arranged a \$4.9 billion loan earlier this year with the IMF and \$4.4 billion from banks, but the money was halted in May after it failed to meet IMF economic targets.

Union leaders have called for strikes next month to protest at high unemployment and wage cuts.

This is the unsettled domestic

background to Monday's emergency meeting of commercial and central bank representatives in Washington called by the IMF to discuss urgent new loans for Brazil, which has met resistance to its request for about \$11 billion to cover its cash needs until the end of 1984.

The country has been strongly critical of the military-led government's economic line, and Sunday 50,000 people packed Sao Paulo's main square for a special mass called by church leaders to protest.

The banner-waving crowd cheered at calls from the city bishops for more jobs and fairer wages.

The generally progressive Roman Catholic Church in Brazil has often voiced its concern at rising unemployment, but church sources said the peaceful mass was the largest and most overt protest by the clergy since a 1964

mass protest by the clergy since a 196

# WORLD

Senate lets off steam on James Watt

WASHINGTON (R) — A leading Senate Republican has called Interior Secretary James Watt an insulating embarrassment to the U.S. and predicted he would be out of office within the week.

Mr. Watt, whose environmental policies and outspoken conservative views have been a source of controversy from the day he joined the administration, caused a new row last week when he described a committee he appointed to review coal leasing policies as consisting of "a black, a woman, two Jews and a cripple."

Although Mr. Watt has since apologized for the remarks, 10 Republican senators have demanded his resignation. A Senate measure urging him to leave could come up for a vote later this week.

Sen. Robert Packwood, a liberal Republican from Oregon who has often criticized Mr. Watt and President Reagan on environmental issues, said in a television interview the interior secretary's comments reflected a lack of sensitivity and were offensive to America.

## Manila security forces await further trouble

MANILA (R) — Police and troops, ordered by President Ferdinand Marcos to meet force with force, Monday manned checkpoints at strategic locations in Manila where opposition groups threatened to continue anti-government street demonstrations.

Opposition and student leaders said that they would carry on their protest despite the Philippine government's tough new policy, but declined to give details of their plans.

The government has banned all unauthorized public rallies and Mr. Marcos told his security forces to abandon their policy of "maximum tolerance" in dealing with violent crowds.

His orders followed last week's bloody riots in which 10 people were killed and more than 150 injured during protests demanding his resignation and the cancellation of President Reagan's planned visit in November.

Mr. Marcos, saying that the riots were inspired by communists, claimed that their outlawed National Peoples Army

presidential authority and power. He said that despite the violent demonstrations in Manila the rest of the country remained calm and peaceful.

The anti-government demonstrations were triggered by the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino when he returned from self-exile in the United States last month.

Sin visits Rome

ROME (R) — The Roman Catholic primate of the Philippines, Cardinal Jaime Sin, arrived here Monday to attend a synod of cathedral bishops.

Philippines diplomats who met him at Rome's Fiumicino Airport said the cardinal was expected to stay in Rome for at least a month and would meet Pope John Paul II.

The Pope has repeatedly ordered priests to avoid political involvement and Cardinal Sin's visit to Rome follows a five-day trip to Manila by the Vatican's top official, Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

## Weinberger-Zhang talks on defence matters reportedly go 'very well'

PEKING (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger held more than three hours of talks in Peking Monday with Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping and said afterwards the meeting had gone "very well."

But Mr. Weinberger, speaking briefly to reporters as he left the Great Hall of the People, would not be drawn on the content of the morning's discussions.

The talks had been expected to cover Asian security issues as well as the possibility of China buying U.S. advanced technology including weapons.

"We will not attach ourselves to any big power or any bloc of powers, nor will we ever yield to any foreign pressures," he said.

Western diplomats in Peking ruled out any attempt by Mr. Weinberger to revive what his predecessor at the Pentagon, Harold Brown, described in 1980 as the Sino-American "global strategic relationship."

But they believed that, despite China's recent attempts to adopt an even-handed foreign policy between the two superpowers, Washington and Peking still shared common or similar strategic views on several Asian security issues.

Mr. Weinberger has said the United States feels that a strong China able to protect its long border with the Soviet Union would help to maintain stability and peace in both Asia and the world.

Mr. Weinberger was expected to spell out to Mr. Zhang and other Chinese leaders the sort of material which would now be available to China.

Though there has been no announcement, the list was believed to include computers and other high precision instruments vital for China's industrial modernisation drive.

## State elections defeat for Bonn coalition

BONN (R) — West Germany's opposition Social Democrats (SPD) have strengthened their hold on two state assemblies, defeating parties in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's year-old coalition government.

In the important state of Hesse, with four million voters, the SPD displaced Dr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) as the largest single party.

Despite a revival of Dr. Kohl's junior coalition partners, the liberal Free Democrats (FDP), the SPD is expected to continue to govern this time without a coalition with the Greens Party.

The radical Greens caused the Hesse election by refusing to sup-

port the SPD budget, forcing the assembly's dissolution.

They now hold the balance, with six seats, while the SPD is one seat short of the CDU-FDP's combined total. But political analysts said the Greens were unlikely to allow the centre-right parties to take power.

In Bremen, West Germany's smallest state, the sudden closure of a major shipyard the week before the elections virtually assured the Social Democrats of an increased overall majority in the assembly which they have dominated for 31 years.

The slow economic recovery in West Germany, with 2.2 million unemployed, was seen as the key issue in both states.

In Hesse, opposition to a third nuclear power plant in the state and a controversial plan for another runway at Frankfurt's busy international airport also worked against the CDU.

The FDP suffered a series of humiliating political defeats, including the loss of all the seats in the Hesse assembly, after it left a coalition with Social Democrat Chancellor Helmut Schmidt a year ago, bringing Dr. Kohl to power.

But its return to the Hesse assembly in Sunday's elections seemed to confirm its role as a traditional third force in national politics.

Internal disputes.

Analysts attributed the liberals' sound defeat in the Bremen election, where it lost all its 11 assembly seats, mainly to local personal factors.

The FDP suffered a series of humiliating political defeats, including the loss of all the seats in the Hesse assembly, after it left a coalition with Social Democrat Chancellor Helmut Schmidt a year ago, bringing Dr. Kohl to power.

Police sealed off the area and at least 100 were recaptured, officials said.

It was the biggest break-out in Northern Ireland's history and political sources said it was a major boost for the IRA, fighting to end British rule in the province. IRA ranks have been depleted.

Police and troops were searching Monday for more than 20 Irish Republican Army (IRA) prisoners still at large after a mass escape from a top security jail.

A total of 30 prisoners staged the dramatic break-out Sunday from the heavily-guarded Maze prison outside Belfast, stabbing and downed their uniforms before they hijacked a food lorry bringing the prisoners' tea to the segregated cell block.

Other jailed IRA men, some in their underpants, jumped into the back of the lorry and sped off through the grounds of the Maze prison towards the main gate.

One alert officer, who recognized a bogus guard, swung his car across, blocking the entrance and forcing the men to flee on foot.

## IRA escapees hunted in Belfast

BELFAST (R) — Hundreds of

police and troops were searching

Monday for more than 20 Irish

Republican Army (IRA) pris-

oners still at large after a mass

escape from a top security jail.

The escape began when the pris-

oners suddenly produced han-

gards, knives and other weapons

and overpowered their guards.

Some of them forced warders to

strip and downed their uniforms

before they hijacked a food lorry

bringing the prisoners' tea to the

segregated cell block.

Other jailed IRA men, some in

their underpants, jumped into the

back of the lorry and sped off

through the grounds of the Maze

prison towards the main gate.

One alert officer, who rec-

ognised a bogus guard, swung his

car across, blocking the entrance

and forcing the men to flee on

foot.

## Flower may cure herpes

MANILA (R) — A small flower

growing in the Philippines may be

the answer to the so far incurable

sexually transmitted disease, gen-

ital herpes. Filipino researchers

said Monday.

Dr. Hermes Gutierrez, a her-

balist who directs the gov-

ernment's national research coun-

cil, told Reuters the plant, plu-

meria acuminata, had long been

used in rural areas to treat ven-

ereal diseases.

It had also been used to induce

abortions, as a purgative or to fa-

cilitate menstruation.

Originally brought to the Phi-

ippines from Mexico by the Span-

ish, the plant produces a juice

which Dr. Gutierrez said might

relieve the suffering of herpes vic-

times.

He said its anti-herpetic qua-

lities should be exploited because

the latest treatments available

could only stop the symptoms but

not cure the disease itself.

The plant also grows in India,

Sri Lanka and Indonesia where it

is often planted around temples

and shrines, but in the Philippines

it is considered unlucky and is

found in cemeteries.

The protest Sunday followed an

authorised march down Mon-

tevideo's main avenue by about

30,000 students demanding uni-

versity autonomy. It was the first

military march since the 1973 mil-

itary takeover.

Politicians and diplomats said

the arrest seemed intended to fre-

ze negotiations on constitutional

reform which were slowly res-

uming after breaking down in

July.

## Fresh arrest damages Uruguay negotiations

MONTEVIEJO (R) — Uruguay's military government arrested a leading politician during a second national day of protest in a move, politicians and diplomats said could settle talks on a return to democracy promised for March 1985.

Edmundo Fernandez Menendez, a top leader of the Blanco Party, was being held at an unknown location under emergency security regulations, his lawyer told Reuters.

Party sources reported at least four other arrests Sunday when about 200 youths took to the streets of the capital's most affluent suburb, Carrasco, after nationwide pot-banging and blackouts to protest 10 years of military rule.

Discontent with military rule has been fuelled by 45 per cent inflation and unemployment officially assessed at 16 per cent.

The first day of protest on Aug. 25, also marked by Chilean-style pot-banging and blackouts, was held three weeks after public political activity and publication of political news were banned.

The protest Sunday followed an authorised march down Montevideo's main avenue by about 30,000 students demanding university autonomy. It was the first military march since the 1973 military takeover.

Politicians and diplomats said the arrest seemed intended to free negotiations on constitutional reform which were slowly resuming after breaking down in July.

They said it apparently ref-

lected a split between moderate

and hard-liners who wanted the timetable for democracy to be scrapped.

At an emergency meeting Sunday night Blanco Party leaders decided to ask the other two legal parties — the Colorado and the small Civic Union — a draft a formal protest Monday to President Gregorio Alvarez, party sources said.

The three parties broke off talks with the military in July, charging that proposed constitutional reforms would endanger human rights and curtail individual liberties.

Discontent with military rule has been fuelled by 45 per cent inflation and unemployment officially assessed at 16 per cent.

The first day of protest on Aug. 25, also marked by Chilean-style pot-banging and blackouts to protest 10 years of military rule.

It said the incident was the second of its kind in the past two weeks involving one of Mr. Ony-

oka's bodyguards.

It said the incident was the second of its kind in the past two weeks involving one of Mr. Ony-

oka's bodyguards.

It said the incident was the second of its kind in the past two weeks involving one of Mr. Ony-

oka's bodyguards.

It said the incident was the second of its kind in the past two weeks involving one of Mr. Ony-

oka's bodyguards.

It said the incident was the second of its kind in the past two weeks involving one of Mr. Ony-

oka's bodyguards.

It said the incident was the second of its kind in the past two weeks involving one of Mr. Ony-

oka's bodyguards.

It said the incident was the second of its kind in the past two weeks involving one of Mr. Ony-

oka's bodyguards.

It said the incident was the second of its kind in the past two weeks involving one of Mr. Ony-